

New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1862.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for its good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

—Up to one o'clock this morning we had no news of the renewal of the great contest near Bull Run. The very latest at that hour in the city was a dispatch from Judge White of this city, who had returned to Washington from our Army, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He states that "our men are in good spirits, and as firm as veterans; they hold Centerville and the vicinity, with part of the old battle-field of Bull Run." Our correspondence, very full and interesting, is up to 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The tone of feeling in Washington was full of confidence; our army in the field was being rapidly and powerfully strengthened, and ample preparations were made for the care and relief of the wounded. The highly important letters issued yesterday morning in an extra Tribune, are printed, with others equally important, on the second page of this morning's edition. On our first page we give dispatches and correspondence received last night by our special agents and messengers. These advices speak confidently of the safety of Gen. Banks's command, and represent the Rebels as being in an extremely critical position. It seemed to be generally believed at Washington that the Union lines were quietly flanking and closing around the Rebel army, and that their escape, at least without fearful loss, would be next to impossible. Should this idea of the situation prove correct, there will be bloody work soon; for the Rebels are far away from their supplies—they cannot have a surplus of provisions—and should their communication with Western Virginia be interrupted, starvation would literally stare them in the face. As to their making a rush into Maryland, we are over and over assured that such an attempt would be frustrated. Altogether, "the situation" seems to promise an early and decisive victory, should no unforeseen disaster mar the plans and prospects of the moment.

A great war meeting was held in City Hall Square, Brooklyn, last evening, which was addressed by the Hon. Henry B. Stanton, who pointed out the perilous condition of the country and the means necessary to rectify it from its perils. These were, by understanding that we were engaged in a life and death contest; that if there were any break in the Union it would go all to pieces; that the people must be willing to make all sacrifices of men, money, and restrictions upon their rights—and then demand of the Administration that it use all these resources promptly and wisely to put down the rebellion by sending out some General who would take Richmond at an early day; by substituting competency for incompetency in our Generals, and by petting straight at Slavery. There was speaking from three stands, but a heavy shower coming on at an early hour, the meeting was adjourned to Wednesday evening. A report will be found elsewhere.

—We printed in a part of our morning edition of yesterday some disagreeable news from the South-West. According to the dispatch, on Friday afternoon the Rebels attacked our forces at Richmond, Ky. [Richmond is the capital of Madison County, and is about 50 miles S. E. from Frankfort.] The forces were, as usual, more than two to one—15,000 or 20,000 traitors against 6,000 to 9,000 loyal men. Our troops behaved nobly, but were compelled at last to retreat, the Rebels having the numbers to outflank them with perfect ease. Our forces were at last beaten, with a loss of 150 to 200 in killed and wounded. Gen. Nelson was slightly wounded. Gov. Robinson has issued a proclamation calling upon every loyal citizen to rally to the defense of the State.

—The notorious Malcolm Ives got a gratuitous notice yesterday in the Supreme Court, in the McGrath habeas corpus case. The father alleges that articles of separation were executed between himself and wife, upon his conviction that his wife had been unfaithful with one Malcolm Ives; that the fact of such infidelity—if it be a fact—has not yet come to his knowledge. He is not aware that he was visited by any functionary yesterday except two or three Custom-House officers, who did not seem to have any particular business with him, and were as good-natured as he could have desired. If he should ever be wanted at Fort Lafayette, he will of course obey the summons; but for the present he has duties elsewhere, and feels no attraction toward the average society of that place of retirement. On the whole, he must conclude that some of his not especial well-wishers were sold yesterday.

—When Gen. McClellan was digging and his men were dying in the Chickahominy swamps, we urged the sending to him of every regiment that could be spared from other points. It was no time to discuss Gen. McClellan's capacities or the fitness of his selection to lead our grand army—points on which we had very decided opinions—for if he were a good General, his assertion that he needed reinforcements was conclusive, and, if a bad one, the need was only so much the greater. We do not decide that any one was to blame; but we deeply regret that Gen. McDowell's corps was not sent to reinforce Gen. McClellan before Richmond, no matter at what cost.

Now there can be no doubt that every regiment, every battery, every squadron, should be hurried to the support of Gen. Pope in the shortest possible time. We say of Gen. Pope, meaning of the Army which confronts the Rebel host now threatening Washington. Who should command that Army is a question to be decided by the President and Gen. Halleck, and to them we leave it. It may be a good thing to have three independent and equal commanders of separate Armies between the Rappahannock, the Potomac, and the Shenandoah, though we cannot see the matter in that light. We think there should at this time be one General Commanding in the field, and

has gone to Western Virginia, and will soon appear on the Ohio River.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The steamship North American, from Liverpool, Aug. 21, and Londonderry, Aug. 22, arrived off Cape Race yesterday. Her news is five days later than that received by the Persia. The English papers are still talking of the war in their usual strain. The Times still hopes for the "undercurrent" of public opinion, and The Herald, talks of "forbidding the continuance of the war." The Daily News and The Star hope good results from the vast increase of the Union army in consequence of the two new calls for troops. The Globe gravely asserts that Earl Russell has taken his term "unnecessary and injurious civil war" directly from the letter President Lincoln to the Northern Governors. The harvest in France is so good that there will be no importation of corn from abroad. The embarkation of troops for Mexico has been suspended. Napoleon has blamed the Italian Government for the movements of Garibaldi. Garibaldi has arrived at Catania, where he was well received. The government calls his movements a rebellion, and considers the situation in Sicily grave, yet was confident of its ability to suppress the movement. The embarkation of Garibaldi at Catania was to be prevented by force.

—John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, his brother, nephew, and about forty other members of the Ross family, arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Sunday evening. When the rebellion broke out the Cherokee Nation resolved upon maintaining a neutral position in regard to the war. This was carried out till August, 1861, when the Rebel Government through their Commissioner, Gen. Albert Pike, promised them protection, and guaranteed to pay the funds that were due them from the United States. Subject to these terms a Cherokee regiment was raised, the principal reason, however, being that the Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles had thrown their strength on the side of the South. Time passed on, and the Rebel Government failed to redeem its promises in any one particular. The result was, that a portion of Gen. Blunt's Kansas command made an approach toward Fort Gibson, 18 miles distant from the seat of Government. They were welcomed, and the regiment which had been organized under the auspices of the Confederacy came over to the Union army. The Rosses have lost all their property by their firm adherence to the cause of the Union.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

The market opens lower, with rather a depressed feeling. Notwithstanding adverse circumstances, prices in this sensitive state of military affairs are remarkably steady, and what is rare, business is conducted with no excitement. The only heaviness in Government securities appeared in the bonds of 1861, which sold at 99 cent lower at 101, and on the second call at 101 1/2 closing at 101 1/4. There was a sale of 6,000 at 101 1/2, which were steady. Treasury Notes were 1/2 cent down, at 103 1/2. Demand Notes better, at 104 1/2. Gold, as usual as stocks fell off, went up to 116 1/4, closing in demand. Between the boards and at the Second Board, the market was heavy with a general decline in shares of 1/4 1/2 cent, without, however, much pressure to sell. Government bonds were dull but steady. For gold there was a good demand, and the quotations advanced to 117. Railroad Bonds were very firm. After the regular session, the later advices from Washington in regard to army movements being more favorable, there was a strong rally in the market, with not much stock enough offered to meet the demand. The foreign Bill market has been dull at advanced rates, in sympathy with the improvement in gold. Sterling is 12 1/2 @ 12 3/4. France, 4 3/4 @ 4 3/8. Freight steady, but with more liberal offerings and a security of room, closed decidedly firmer. The business of the Sub-Treasury was Receipts, \$4,420,000; for Customs, \$99,000; Payments, \$7,775,000; Balance, \$10,574,955.36. The market is rather firmer in rates for money, but the supply is still abundant. Loans on demand below 4 1/2 per cent are exceptional. Wheat is better supplied and is more active, especially for good to choice Spring and Winter, which are firmer; the sales reach 301,829 bushels. Oats are rather dull and lower. Rye is firmer and in active demand. Corn is firm for Prime, which is scarce and in demand for export, but other descriptions close dull and heavy. The market for low grades of Western and State Flour is steady, with a fair inquiry, but the medium and better grades are firmer and more active; shipping barrels of Ohio are in good request and firmer; sales of 10,700 bbls. Ohio flour in fair request, firm for choice and steady for common brands. Southern is firm and in fair demand, especially choice brands; the low grades are steady. Rye Flour is steady and in limited request. Corn Meal is more plenty and dull and heavy. Pork is dull, lower, and unsettled, though the arrivals are light. Beef is in limited demand but steady, in the absence of arrivals. Beef Hams are quiet but nominally unchanged. Bacon is scarce and wanted. Cut Meats are steady and in fair request. Butter and Cheese are in good demand at steady rates. Lard is dull and heavy. There was a large reduction in the number of Beef Cattle in market yesterday, and a slight advance upon best sorts, and not good sale for inferior kinds as last week. Sheep and Lambs were still further depressed—the market overstocked. No material change in the Live Hog market.

Many earnest inquiries have been addressed to the Editor of THE TRIBUNE respecting his reported incarceration in Fort Lafayette as an enemy of the Government, he is constrained to assure all friends that the fact of such incarceration—if it be a fact—has not yet come to his knowledge. He is not aware that he was visited by any functionary yesterday except two or three Custom-House officers, who did not seem to have any particular business with him, and were as good-natured as he could have desired. If he should ever be wanted at Fort Lafayette, he will of course obey the summons; but for the present he has duties elsewhere, and feels no attraction toward the average society of that place of retirement. On the whole, he must conclude that some of his not especial well-wishers were sold yesterday.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

When Gen. McClellan was digging and his men were dying in the Chickahominy swamps, we urged the sending to him of every regiment that could be spared from other points. It was no time to discuss Gen. McClellan's capacities or the fitness of his selection to lead our grand army—points on which we had very decided opinions—for if he were a good General, his assertion that he needed reinforcements was conclusive, and, if a bad one, the need was only so much the greater. We do not decide that any one was to blame; but we deeply regret that Gen. McDowell's corps was not sent to reinforce Gen. McClellan before Richmond, no matter at what cost.

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Gov. Morgan extends the \$50 bounty to all who may enlist for the war up to the 6th inst., next Saturday. After that, no bounty to those who go into new regiments; but it will be continued until further notice to all who enlist in the regiments, battalions, and batteries of the State of New-York in the field on the 2d of July last.

—Gen. Stahl was not killed, as reported. A telegram from unquestionable authority says that he was not even wounded.

—Hernando, Miss., was occupied by Union troops on Thursday. Secessionists say that Bragg's army

that the others should report to him and take his orders. It seems to us evident that the Union cause has suffered already from the multiplicity of independent commands in that district, and is likely to suffer still more if these commands be not consolidated. But, as we disclaim all acquaintance with strategy, our judgment in the premises is of no account.

But Napoleon has taught people as ignorant as we are that the first rule in war is to be strongest on the decisive point, no matter how weak everywhere else. The Rebels always act upon it; hence their two Virginia armies beat one of ours at Bull Run last year, while Gen. Patterson held our other army idle and useless two marches away. Hence their concentration of all their forces against McClellan before Richmond the last of June, while we had men enough to have whaled the life out of them standing idle and useless on the Potomac, the Shenandoah, and the Rappahannock. They have tried this again about Manassas, with some initial advantage; but we must not let them win by it a third time. They have probably ordered up every effective regiment they have in Virginia, and will soon be drawing reinforcements from East Tennessee. And if we have anywhere a regiment that can stand a charge from a squad of horsemen, let it be pushed to the Potomac at the earliest moment. Strip Fortress Monroe of the bare walls; abandon Fredericksburg, the Valley, the Kanawha, everything; give Tennessee and Kentucky temporarily to the Rebel guerrillas; let Missouri be once more ravaged by her own traitors, aided by the Arkansas; but never let Lee and Stonewall Jackson recross the Rappahannock until they are thoroughly whipped or we are. If they can beat us, they will, and we must take the consequences; if they are beaten, they must be crushed effectually. Quaker guns must not save them again. They have staked their all on a bold throw, and if they lose they must pay the forfeit. And we feel confident that they will.

DR. THORNWELL.

In our last Saturday's summary of ecclesiastical intelligence we briefly noticed the death of Dr. Thornwell of South Carolina. In him the Pro-Slavery churches of our country have lost one of their shining lights, for few, if any, divines have done more than he for subverting the former Anti-Slavery position of the American churches, and for propagating the infernal doctrine that Slavery is a divine institution, which ought to be perpetuated.

Dr. Thornwell has for many years been a leading man in the Old-School Presbyterian Church, being almost every year a member of the General Assembly, and one of its prominent debaters. Though he was known to be long to the political school of John C. Calhoun, and to be an ardent defender of the institution of Slavery, the Northern synods made to his growing influence but a faint opposition. On the contrary, no church went further in making radical concessions to the steadily-growing demands of the Slave Power than the Old-School Presbyterians. The noble Anti-Slavery testimony of the Assembly of 1818, in which even the representatives of South Carolina and Georgia had concurred, was paralyzed by compromising declarations in 1840, and most of the public organs of the Church boards, institutions, and papers, accustomed themselves to refrain rigidly from any remonstrance against Slavery and slave laws. Still no concessions of this kind satisfied the Pro-Slavery party, and when the Rebellion broke out and threatened also the unity of the Presbyterian Church, they demanded the repeal, by the General Assembly, of the testimony of 1818, as an indispensable condition for their further stay in the Church. There was then believed to be a strong party in the North which would have been willing to purchase the external unity of the Church even at this price, and not one of its organs believed in the possibility of obtaining a majority of the General Assembly for an express confirmation of the resolutions of 1818.

Still the rebellion had this beneficent effect, that a reaction against the spirit of submission to the Slave Power at once commenced. The General Assembly of 1861 withheld its approval from some Pro-Slavery acts of the Synod of South Carolina, and by its strong and loyal resolutions accelerated the ecclesiastical secession of most of the Synods in the Slave States. Dr. Thornwell took a prominent part in the organization of the seceded Synods into the "Presbyterian Church of the Confederate States," and was the leading spirit in the Constituent Assembly at Richmond in December, 1861. He framed the declaration of principles, by which the new Presbyterian denomination proposed to announce its formation to other Churches. He developed in full his views upon the relation of the Church to Slavery. He claimed the latter entirely as a political question, with which the Church had no business whatever. The Assembly unanimously indorsed these views, and thus bound itself to an everlasting silence upon all the shocking crimes which slaveholders, slave-traders, and slave-breeders are daily committing against the most sacred precepts of the moral code.

Practically, this had long ago been the position of nearly all the Southern churches. Following in the wake of the few leaders of the slaveholders' conspiracy against the United States, nearly all of them had lent their influence to the propagation of extreme Pro-Slavery views among the people of the Slave States. Thus the Southern churches have become the main support of the system of Slavery. It was to be expected that churches of such a character would produce but few men of eminence; and it was, therefore, easy for Dr. Thornwell to gain the confidence of all the Southern churches as one of their chief church-fathers.

It has been said of Dr. Thornwell that he denied the idea of "property in man," and held that the State or the master could lay claim only to "service," while all the rights of the servant as a man were to be respected. In the advocacy of this opinion he has, at all events, been less earnest and less influential than in his defense of the institution, and while

he has done so much for riveting the chains of the slaves, nothing has been achieved by him to loosen them.

Dr. Thornwell was, of course, an ardent partisan of the Rebellion. When the Convention which assembled in South Carolina to pass the Ordinance of Secession met, they sent a messenger to request him to open their first session with prayer. He felt no hesitation in complying with the request, and invoked Divine blessing upon an empire whose corner-stone was to be the subjugation of millions of men. In his native State, Dr. Thornwell was one of the most influential citizens. He was pronounced by John C. Calhoun to be the greatest man of his acquaintance, and, but for his clerical character, would probably have succeeded Calhoun in the United States Senate. He became a Professor and later the President of South Carolina College. A few years since he resigned the Presidency and was elected Professor of Theology in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, South Carolina. This position he still held at the time of his death.

The issue of the war, will, to a large extent, decide the fate of the churches in which the Pro-Slavery views of Dr. Thornwell are held. In the North, fortunately, the outbreak of the Rebellion, and the uprising of the loyal population for the defense of the Union against the plot of the slaveholders, has put an end to the influence of the pernicious doctrines of Dr. Thornwell—we hope, forever.

MORE ARRESTS.

We regret to learn that the Secretary of War has consigned the persons engaged in insuring against draft, who were arrested in this city the other day, to Fort Lafayette. Believing that their business was calculated to retard enlistments, inasmuch as they entered the lists against the Government, and bid higher for substitutes than the bounties offered, we frankly called upon the Government to suppress the business. But we do not suppose that these persons realized that they were engaged in an unlawful enterprise. Certainly there was no statute nor military order expressly forbidding them to do what they have done, and we are satisfied that an order, or even an intimation, from the powers that be would have sufficed to put an end to the matter. Some of these men we know are citizens in honorable standing, and have the public indorsement of men of the highest character in the city. At least one of them has personally contributed \$2,000 from his private purse to encourage recruiting, and has given a son to the service of his country. In view of these considerations, we deem the course of the Secretary of War, although unquestionably actuated by pure and patriotic motives, as unwise, and uncalled for by public exigency.

NEW COTTON FIELDS.

The conference held on the 13th instant between Cotton consumers and Cotton producers at South Kensington, England, cannot but prove in its results a terrible blow to the slave-ocracy. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, no Southerner doubted the prediction of their great commercial oracle, De Bow, that England and France would be compelled to obey the behests of King Cotton at any cost; that they would find it impossible to live without receiving from America their supply of cotton; and that, if they could not obtain it by fair means, they would have it by foul. For some time, it seemed as if their hope was well grounded. A large portion of the cotton manufacturers of England and France, without concerning themselves much about the hostility of public opinion in their countries to Slavery, went over soul and body to the party of the Rebels, and, conjointly with those politicians who wished first of all to break the power of the Union, they clamored for mediation and intervention in the American war, and for a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. When they gradually began to see that the war would, in any case, not be over in time to furnish them with their usual supply of American cotton, they made up their minds to look to other quarters for the necessary supply.

The efforts made by the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester for exploring new fields of Cotton, challenge admiration. Every inhabitable country of the globe has been examined; the necessary preparations have been made for beginning at once the cultivation of Cotton in a number of countries; and a powerful impetus has thus been given to Cotton production throughout the world. Thus, by a cruel nemesis, the very class of men on whom the South relied as its most efficient allies and supporters, have been induced by a consideration of their own interests to toil more industriously than any other class for undermining the main support of Southern prosperity. They have been traversing every land and every sea, to raise powerful competitors in the principal article of Southern exportation; and to encourage these competitors, they find it to their interest to represent the war against the South as likely to continue much longer and to cripple for a long time the productive power of the Southern States.

At the recent meeting at South Kensington, the Cotton Lords held review over the agents whom they intend to use for breaking the monopoly of the cotton-trade of our Southern States. The array is formidable. No fewer than thirty-five different countries—in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia—have already sent cotton to the International Exhibition at London, and most of them were represented at the Cotton Conference—among them the negro Republic of Liberia. The Chairman of the Committee of the Cotton Supply Association described to them the brilliant prospects of the cotton-trade. The value of the American crop for 1860 was estimated at £40,000,000. It was represented as certain that America for many years to come could not attain to the position she had lost, and as probable that she could never attain to that position again. Of the £40,000,000 which had hitherto been the pride and possession of American planters, other countries, which had exhibited samples of cotton, ought to obtain at least £20,000,000.

It was shown that the average price of American cotton in England would not be under sixpence per pound, and that, therefore, all those "many" countries which could make a profit out of cotton at sixpence a pound, might set to work to supply Liverpool without much fear of losing their labor.

The replies of the representatives of the several countries show that there will be a lively competition for getting the lion's share in these £20,000,000 or £40,000,000. Many countries claim to possess cotton fields large enough to supply the entire demand of Europe. India, Australia, Africa, South America are most sanguine in their promises. Several countries can already command labor cheap enough to produce cotton at 3d. a pound, or even less; others have no doubt that they can furnish it to England at less than 6d. as soon as they get laborers from India and China. But nearly all will enter the race with vigor.

The competition with the cotton trade of our Southern States is therefore no longer merely prospective, but has begun in earnest. One of the speakers at the South Kensington meeting quoted a return of the quantities of cotton imported in 1861 and 1862 as follows:

	1861.	1862.
From	cwt.	cwt.
India and Dalmatia.....	7	2,500
Burma.....	2	600
Malacca.....	1	100
Green.....	15	21,000
Turkey.....	200	1,500
Cape of Good Hope.....	200	1,500
India (Bombay).....	650,000	847,000
India (Madras).....	25,000	145,000
India (French possessions).....	442	100
China.....	113	100
Bahamas.....	41	17,000
Gambia.....	41	100
St. Vincent.....	71	192
Dominica.....	1,000	2,652
Nevis.....	1,500	1,500
Hayti.....	1,500	7,700
Nevis.....	1,500	7,700
United States.....	5,074,000	37,000
New Grenada.....	61	1,000
Brazil.....	52,000	103,000

In the following year, the increase in the importations from each of the above countries but this is likely to be much greater than during the present, and conclusive proofs will doubtless soon be presented that the world can obtain the needed supply of cotton without having to depend upon slave labor.

THE MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

The telegraphic summary of the North American news gives us but a meager account of the last movements of Garibaldi, but his reported arrival at Catania shows that his march from the center of the island of Sicily to the eastern coast has been either uninterrupted or victorious. Catania is one of the most flourishing and populous towns of Sicily, counting a population of 54,000 souls. Garibaldi met there with a cordial reception, which corroborates the former reports that he can rely for his further movements on the support of the Sicilians. The Government declares that the situation in Sicily is grave and that the movement of Garibaldi is a rebellion, but it is confident that it will yet be able to suppress the movement. If we may believe the telegraph, the embarkation of his troops at Catania will be prevented, and, on the other hand, the approaches of the Messina are strongly guarded, to oppose his entrance into the second largest town of the island. It seems therefore that a crisis in his affairs is near at hand. This expedition must either be abandoned or an open conflict with the troops of the Government seems to be inevitable.

Victor Emmanuel and his Ministry find themselves evidently in the utmost embarrassment. They call Garibaldi a rebel, and yet—dreading his popularity and undoubtedly desirous of achieving some kind of reconciliation—they talk of his rebellion with the utmost reserve. So obvious is the reserved attitude which they maintain with regard to the General, that they have given offense to the French Emperor, who blames them for Garibaldi's movements. They will probably find it from week to week more impossible to satisfy both.

Hon. JOHN WILLARD, long a Justice of the Supreme Court of our State, last year chosen a State Senator from the Saratoga District by a unanimous vote, died yesterday at his residence, Saratoga Springs, aged 70 years. He had always acted with the Democratic party till last Fall, when he joined in the Union movement in support of the Government and the War. His loss makes a vacancy in the Senate and will be widely regretted.

They had a "conservative" meeting in Boston the other day—a select private party—whereof ex-Gov. Gardner (R. N.) and Pat. Donahoe ("The Pilot") appear to have been master-spirits. "To consider the best method of overcoming the Radical element in Massachusetts." As that stubborn State gave Fremont 108,515 votes to 58,965 for all others, and Lincoln 106,533 votes to 62,642 for all others, we hope they may have a good time.

Hon. GEORGE W. JULIAN—the most "radical" of all the Indiana Republicans in Congress—has been overwhelmingly re-nominated by a popular vote in the several townships composing his District. That district gave him 4,736 majority two years ago, and ought to improve upon it now, for he has deserved it.

A Unionist of the South, occupying a prominent position at home, has lately arrived at the East, and communicated with his old friend Parson Brownlow at Philadelphia. A letter from the latter mentions, among the items of news brought from East Tennessee, the hanging of Dr. Gideon Thompson of Cleveland, for being a Union man. He also says that hanging, confiscation, and starvation are snaring the people of East Tennessee in the face. Mr. Thompson was an old gentleman. He had three sons and a son-in-law in the Rebel army, but this was not sufficient to save his life. This is a fair specimen of the ferocity of the Rebels that so many of our Generals are trying to conciliate.

A PATRIOT.—James Curry, a native of Ireland, presented himself before Lieut. Dissoy of the Fifth Artillery, now recruiting in the Park, on Saturday, and entered his name as a volunteer, refusing \$20 bounty. He said he had come here with his family to find a home, and he was determined to fight for it. This is true patriotism.

WENT TO THE WAR.—The editor of The Perth Amboy Herald has suspended the name of his paper, he having volunteered for service in the army. He says he has been calling upon everybody to go to the war, and now, as a last call, he says come.

FROM WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

REGULATIONS FOR TRADE.

A CHEERFUL FEELING.

A VIGOROUS WAR POLICY TO BE PURSUED.

THE TAX LAW APPOINTMENTS.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.
ORDER RESPECTING TRADE REGULATIONS.
WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 29, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 119.—The following orders are published for the information and government of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Aug. 28, 1862.

The attention of all officers and others connected with the Army of the United States is called to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury concerning commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States, or sections, dated Aug. 28, 1862.

1. Commandants of Departments, Districts, and Posts, will render all such military aid as may become necessary in carrying out the provisions of said regulations and enforcing observance thereof, to the extent directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, so far as can possibly be done without danger to the operations or safety of their respective commands.

2. There will be no interference with trade in or shipment of cotton or other merchandise, conducted in pursuance of said regulations, within any territory occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States, unless absolutely necessary to the successful execution of military plans or movements therein. But, in cases of violation of the conditions of any clearance or permit granted under said regulations, and in cases of unlawful traffic, the guilty party or parties will be arrested and the facts promptly reported to the commandant of the department for orders.

3. No military officers of the army, or other persons connected therewith, will seize cotton or other property of individuals, unless exposed to destruction by the enemy, or needed for military purposes, or for confiscation under the act of Congress, and, in all such cases of seizure, the same shall be promptly reported to the Commandant.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 1, 1862.

A CHEERFUL FEELING.

A cheerful feeling prevails this evening in the highest and best-informed military circles.

VIGOROUS WARFARE.

There is reason to believe that the policy announced in a general order some months ago, to the effect that it is the duty of soldiers to attack, pursue, and destroy the enemy, will soon be actively carried out.

INSPECTION OF GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

Col. Kelton, senior Assistant Adjutant-General of Gen. Halleck's staff, was ordered to-day to inspect Gen. Pope's army. During his absence Major Halpin discharges his duties.

ILLINOIS TAX LAW APPOINTMENTS.

The following are the appointments for Illinois under the Excise and Direct Tax law:

Dist.	Collector.	Dist.	Assessor.
1.	George Schneider.	1.	Edward Puck.
2.	Mark Talbot.	2.	Duncan Ferguson.
3.	Henry A. Mix.	3.	Leander B. Robinson.
4.	John H. Bryant.	4.	William D. Hoades.
5.	John H. Bryant.	5.	Thomas H. Moore.
6.	Lewis K. Smith.	6.	Edw. L. Warriner.
7.	W. T. Cunningham.	7.	George W. Reville.
8.	Frederic H. King.	8.	John F. Fulton.
9.	Wm. G. Green.	9.	Edw. C. Babcock.
10.	Jed P. Alexander.	10.	John Moore.
11.	Daniel R. Green.	11.	Peter R. Smith.
12.	Harlan Barber.	12.	Frederick Green.
13.	Daniel G. Hays.	13.	Dewitt C. Babcock.

FOR IOWA.

Dist.	Collector.	Dist.	Assessor.
1.	J. C. Walker.	1.	R. M. Pritchard.
2.	George W. Ellis.	2.	Flory Fay.
3.	Jed Lusk.	3.	J. T. Jarrett.
4.	Eliah Sells.	4.	J. H. Jerome.
5.	J. C. Hagood.	5.	John N. Dewey.
6.	S. F. Hewitt.	6.	Deion Arnold.

FOR KENTUCKY.

The 1st, 11th, and 11th Congressional Districts, comprising the 1st Collection District; the 15th and 16th, the 11th Collection District; the 15th and 16th, the 11th Collection District; and the 15th and 16th, the 11th Collection District, the appointments having already been published.

CORRECTION.

In order to correct a typographical error in the last appointments for New-York, it is necessary to say William Orton is Collector and John F. Cleveland Assessor for the Sixth, and Michael B. Blake Collector and George F. Stembrenner Assessor for the Seventh District.

STAMPS FOR BANK PAPER.

An impression prevails that the excise and direct tax law requires that stamps be now used on bank notes, checks, and on all paper mentioned in schedule B; the law requires that stamps be used on these papers on and after the 1st of October, and not before. Certain parties appointed as Assessors under this law have declined their appointments, owing to the small amount of compensation. The Department considers the compensation of this office too small. Congress will probably, in view of this fact, make adequate provision.

VISITS TO ALEXANDRIA.